FRIDAY, OCTORER 23, 1885.

Amusements To-day. American Institute-Industrial Exhibition. Bijon Opera House-Admit &P. M. taxing Namon 1P. u. Caving Name 3P. M.
Commedy Theories Keller 3P. M.
Party's hierates—The Sugistrate 5:15 P. M.
Eden Museum Tableoux in Wex, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Open Houses—Wides C. M.
Haerigan's Park Theories—Old Lavender, 4 T. M.
Haerigan's Park Theories—Old Lavender, 4 T. M. Monter & Hinl's-Harlesque on Nanon Sand SP. M. E-yeoum Shoutre-In Spite of All. SP. M. Nucleon Repaire In Spite of All. FP. M.
Maddison Require Therates—besied Instructions. 136 F. M.
Manufaction Sharting Rick-18th St. and Shav.
Muunt Marris Theories—Harri Kirks. SP. M.
Niblan's Considers Enterlain SP. M.
People's Theories—The Inside Track. SP. M. Standard | beatre-Mikado | P. M. Star Theatre-Fremalion and Galaica. JP. M. Thalla I heatre-Raub der Sabieperinen, F P. M. Iony Pastor's-Veriety, 2 and s P. M. Union Square 3 hoster-Romes and Joliet. S P. M. Wallack's Phentre-La Vascotte, s P. M. Bd Avenue Theotre-A Horal Crime. S P. M. 5th Avenue Theatre-Vikado +P. M. 14th Street Theatre-Evangeline +P. M.

The Mayoralty Contest in Brooklyn. The contest for the Mayoralty in Brooklyn

this year is apparently a triangular light. The regular Democratic candidate is Mr. DANIEL D. WHITNEY, a well-known flour merchant. Of course, the Republicans and Mugwumps call him McLaughlin's dummy. They would say the same of any Democratic candidate whom Mr. HUGH McLAUGHLIN did not oppose. We are assured, however, by those who know Mr. WHITNEY well, that he is a successful business man of the highest reputation as a citizen, and that there is no reason to fear that after election he will not be Mayor in fact as well as in name.

ISAAC S. CATLIN, the Republican candidate, is a Colonel in the regular United States army on the retired list. He lost a log in the war. He is a practising lawyer in Brooklyn and has been District Attorney of Kings county. He is a gentleman of hale and hearty but courteous manners, and has always shown strength with the people as a candidate.

The Mugwump candidate is Major-General JOHN B. WOODWARD of the New York militia, formerly a member of Governor TILDEN's staff, a man of the most upright character, and estimable in all the relations of life. If he remains in the field, he will contribute to the defeat of one of the regular party candidates, but can hardly be elected himself. The indications are that he will draw more votes from General CATLIN than from Mr. WHIT-NEY. Success to him in this line!

The Seven City Senators.

There are seven Senate districts in this city. When the Democrats are united they can carry them all except the Eighth district, which is now represented by Mr. GIBBS, a Republican, and even that is debatable ground. In past times the Democrats, through divisions and factious antagonisms, have found it easy to throw some of these districts into the hands of the Republicans. If the Democrats hope to secure a majority in the next State Senate they must now carry six of the city districts. To make sure of this it may be necessary to carry the entire seven. Even then they could not afford to lose more than one or two districts from Suffolk up to Albany and Troy. With such luck the Democrats would stand a fair chance of picking up two Senators in the central and western sounties, which would give them the seventeen needed to make a majority of the Senate.

If the party intend to try for the next Senator in Congress, they must put forth every effort to capture a majority of the upper branch of the Legislature this fall. This statement of the case shows that a great responsibility rests upon the Democracy of this city in respect to the seven Senate districts. They must close up their ranks and secure them all, or the probabilities are that the colleague of WILLIAM M. EVARTS to be chosen in January, 1887, will be a Republican. In that event Mr. CLEVELAND would not have a Senator of his own party from his own State during his Presidential term, an unprecedented occurrence.

Previous to CLEVELAND, New York has had three Presidents, namely, VAN BUREN, FILLMORE, and ARTHUR. Both the Senators from New York for the time being were of the same party with these three Presidents, excepting that for a year or more NATHAN-IEL P. TALLMADGE, who had been chosen as a Democrat, turned against VAN BUREN, and that for nine or ten months of FILL-MORE'S term one of the New York seats was occupied by that sturdy Democrat, DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Do the Democrats propose to leave in this unenviable situation the first President their party has had since JAMES BUCHANAN?

Brazil's Emancipation Act.

The details of the gradual emancipation bill recently enacted by the Senate and Deputies of Brazil show it to be a most important statute, destined to go into history as one of the great legislative measures of the age. The pioneer emancipation act was that of Sept. 28, 1871, but the present measure is the one under whose operations slavery will end in Brazil before the twentieth century begins. While the statute of 1871 must be held in henor as the first step toward emancipation, its provisions were cautious and inadequate. It made great inroads on the institution of slavery by its provisions for free birthrights, while allowing masters the services of the children until the age of twenty-one; but its fund for emancipation by purchase was so limited that, under the high prices charged by masters, purchases by the Government have been much too few, though private benevolence has largely in-

areased the aggregate.

The new bill greatly augments the emancipation fund by setting apart for it an extra impost of five per cent. on all the revenue of the empire except export taxes. The fund, as thus increased, will be applied not only to outright purchases, as at present, but also to paying half the value of slaves whom their masters will agree to free in consideration of their rendering five years' further service as the equivalent of the other haif. The amounts or proportions set apart for these purposes respectively are specified. and provision is also made for bringing in free plantation labor. All slaves who are now sixty years old, or who shall hereafter arrive at that age, are made free, although three years more of service is exacted when they are still capable of rendering it. In order to guard against impositions, a new valuation of slaves according to ages is ordered, and slaves not so registered and revalued are pronounced free. The highest price is put apon slaves between twenty and thirty years old, and then the price falls, with increasing age, until that of sixty. There are annual reductions in price, from the time of registration, and female slaves are held at one fourth less than men. There are careful provisions for the care of the sick and infirm by their masters, and for requiring freedmen to work in their respective provinces for five years, in order to avoid local distress and loss through temporary inability to procure

This comprehensive law has not found universal favor. It has been opposed by some

planters who do not admit the right of the Government to destroy slavery, although most of these now accept the inevitable with little complaint. It has also been opposed by many original abolitionists, some of whom think that the Government has no right to compromise with an institution essentially iniquitous. They hold, too that the present act unduly favors slaveholders, by putting prices at a rate which will certainly create a public debt lasting for generations, and possibly involving national bankruptcy. They insist that such movements as those of the provinces of Ceara and Amazonas, which cleared themselves of slavery by the voluntary subscriptions and legislative action of their people, cannot now be repeated elsewhere, as the Government has checked the influences which in these provinces at last carried the value of slaves very low. Still, it may probably be assumed that the exertions of private energy and charity which have aided the Government hitherto will not be abandoned now, even by those who do not approve the Government's

methods of emancipation. As to the time when Brazil will be a land of freemen, it cannot be exactly calculated, occause the annual amount of available revenues on which emancipation taxes are laid, the assistance from private benevolence, the amount of voluntary action by slaveholders in accepting the half values outright, and the operation of deaths are all variable elements. However, in the debates the computation that the year 1898 would see emancipation complete was generally accepted; and one calculation fixed it for 1894. We may safely couclude, therefore, that slavery will be at an end in Brazil before the nineteenth century goes out.

Bismarck in a Waiting Mood.

Iteis quite possible that BISMARCK did not actually make the reply, which is imputed to him by an ingenious correspondent, to the proposal for a new European Congress and a revised edition of the treaty of Berlin. But the words put in his mouth would not discredit the statesman who for a quarter of a century has never made a hasty or false move. What binding decision could be looked for from a Congress, he is reported to have said, when two of the great States are as yet in the dark about the wishes, interests, and parliamentary stability of their prospective Governments? France has just passed through the crisis of a general election whose significance is doubtful, and England is upon the eye of one. How can nations, which know not how their home affairs will be administered, pretend to prescribe their attitude even for a year ahead toward the scorching Eastern question and the far-spreading fires which it may easily engender? But if the difficulty of obtaining for the

present the assurance of a definite policy from France or England is a bar to a Congress, it would seem a more conclusive argument against a war. How can a man who has gone near to reducing diplomacy to an exact science, and whose successive triumphs have been due to an exhaustive calculation of contingencies and forces, consider the vast problem raised by Roumelian impatience ripe for solution when two of its weightlest factors are completely indeterminable? Where would be his foresight and his caution if he suffered the small rulers of Bulgaria and Servia, who are but pawns upon the board, to precipitate a contest between the arch chess players at Vienna and St. Petersburg, when he knows that the accident of an Austrian reverse would compel his instant intervention, wholly mystified though he might be about the side on which the huge resources of the western countries would be ultimately thrown? What could be hope for from GLADSTONE, and how can be feel convinced that the first stroke of adversity would not disclose in CLÉMENCEAU a formidable enemy of the German empire? Six months hence it may be feasible to forecast with tolerable certainty the foreign policy of Great Britain and of France, to discern what their preponderant statesmen desire to do and can do; and then, perhaps, the game of partition in the Balkans can be entered on without misgiving or perplexity. Nothing would be lost by the delay, for the embers of rebellion in the southeast peninsula could be raked at any moment into flame. A hint from BISMARCK would sufflee. It would only be needful for Germany's copartner, Austria, to set on Servia with the sly admonition

dropped by the parent fox in the fable: "Go, but be moderate in your food!
A chicken, too, would do me good."

Yet, after all, these southern Slavs are not mere puppets in the hands of the sage wire pullers of Vienna and Berlin. They are human beings, with the smothered hopes of centuries to satisfy, with the wrongs of ages to avenge. They may have the labora cow ardice that is the curse of servitude, but they have its desperation also. They are capable of mighty sacriflees when their national existence is at stake. They gave a thrilling proof of this ten years ago in their mad struggle against overwhelming odds, not with any dream of coping with the Moslem, but in the trust that they could shame their fellow Christians into succor. Now, indeed, it seems to matter little to the Serb whether the expansion, which is felt to be of vital moment, is secured at the expense of his ancient oppressor or of his Bulgarian neighbor. But whether he seeks elbow room on the east or on the south, he is still following the instinct of self-preservation, for it is as true of nations as of individuals that when growth stop decay begins. In one direction or another he must stretch his actual boundaries, or he will be stifled in them; but his extension toward Pristina seems inexorably blocked. not only by the presence of the Turk, but by the shadow of the Austrian.

It is no doubt practicable to force Servia into quiescence, though she would not now retreat without keen replaing for her scant resources wasted and her hopes again deferred, if the Bulgarians on their part can be made to give back Roumelia to its Turkish taskmaster. But this cannot be accomplished without flagrant complicity on the part of Russia, and it remains to be seen whether even BISMARCK can persuade the present Czar to thwart those Pauslavic sympathies and aspirations which no member of his dynasty has yet dared to disayow. Should ALEXANDER III. be rash enough to outrage this sentiment, the most pervasive and most passionate by which his subjects can be stirred, he would indeed be left naked to his Nihilistic enemies.

Where the Ethics Came In.

The managers of the Episcopal Church Congress, at New Haven, listened to bad advice when they introduced the subject of the

tariff into their deliberations. It was smuggled in on Wednesday evenng, under the form of a discussion of what was called "The Ethics of the Tariff Question," in order to bring it within the range of subjects proper for treatment in such convention.

The tariff however, is not a question of ethics, and has nothing to do with ethics. It two charming etchings of Connecticut River scenery. One represents an old bridge at Hartford and the other a is a question of expediency, and is so discussed by all political economists. Which aloop at a wharf. They are beautiful pieces will the more benefit our trade, manufacture. (Wunderlich)

and commerce-free trade or protection That is all there is in it.

But the discussion in the Church Congress led to consequences which may properly be looked at from an ethical point of view and in an ethical light. The Rev. FREDERICK A. COURTNEY of Boston, and at one time of New York, rushed to the stage to denounce Mr. CLARK of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the protection side, as a liar!

Mr. COURTNEY is an Englishman who has always seen much to find fault with in this republic, and we are not surprised to hear that he does not like our policy of protection. But neither do we like an English clergyman who disturbs a grave religious assemblage by charging his opponent in argument with

Probably the Church Congress will let the tariff question alone hereafter, and devote itself to the discussion of the moral and religious questions which reasonably come within its sphere.

Parson Downes is Tranquil.

The case against Parson Downes of Boston looks pretty black. In fact, there is only one conclusion to come to in regard to it. But Downes is not unhappy. "I am not dead yet," he says, and he announces that he has no notion of stepping down and out of the pulpit.

And why should be be troubled? He has seen how the BEECHER game of bluff humbug succeeded, and he is playing it over again. He will go on preaching, and will probably

explain that he took off his coat and boots and hung the towel over the keyhole because he was overcome by fears lest he had innocently caused trouble in the TABER family.

The Washington Capital says that the President is very anxious about the elections in Virginia and New York. That is to his credit, but he need not worry about either State. In Virginia MAHONE has given up the fight for the Governorship already, and the only question is whether the LEE cavalry will heap up a majority of 15,000 or 25,000 votes when the bugle sounds for them to dismount at the polls. In a few days we shall hear that Manone gives up the fight for the control of the

Legislature. In New York State some politicians say that there will be a strict party division at the polis. If that were so the Democrats would win. But we look to see many votes cast for Hill by men who are not Democrats. Gov. HILL is a vigorous, healthy, ambitious young man, with plenty of nerve and muscle and bone and will power. Everybody knows what he is and where he stands. In DAVENPORT is very different. He has a cold, stiff presence, and a record requiring explanation and apology, even to those who are anxious to vote for him. The people will make no mistake between these two. The President need not worry.

We have read about the Great Ice Age, and it looks as though New York would proba-bly find itself suddenly plunged back into that uncomfortable geological era to-night.

The Republican and Mugwump loaders are zoing to have a mass meeting in the Madison Square Garden. They say they expect many thousands of their frost-bitten followers to be present. The more the colder, It almost makes one shudder to think of the rime upon the ley beards of those Mugwumps. And there will be thousands of these walking refrigerators cooling the atmosphere of the Garden.

But while the auditorium of the huge building will be chilly, dreadfully chilly, just think of the arctic temperature that will prevail on the platform. In the first place, there will be that gelid hyperborean, the Hon. George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who must have been frozen solid about the time that the last masteden periahed in the ice fields of Siberia. Then there will be a score or more of smaller political glaciers, and above them all will tower the glittering Iceberg Candidate himself. Phew! How cold

The dwellers in the neighborhood of the Garden had better start their furnaces and get out their warmest blankets. There is going to be frost in New York to-night with a vengeance.

We presume Governor-elect FORAKER of Ohlo, who has come to New York to aid in the useless attempt to float a stranded iceberg, can tell how he beat Mr. HOADLY in Ohio; at least, he can tell how he thinks he beat him. But that won't help the feeberg, which was not budged an inch by the Ohio news. It would be more to If Judge FORARER could explai what Mr. Davenpour thinks about putting veterans into the civil service, or could persuade the workingmon of New York that the candilate of the dudes, aristocrats, and cranks is friendly to their interests, or could wipe ou the unfortunate record of Davenport's opposition to the mutual benefit insurance system, o could lead him to confess that he has really made some very good wine at Pleasant Valley, and that he has never been ashamed to pocket the profits of his brandy factory.

But these are things that Judge Fourten an't do; so he had better return to Ohio and save his breath.

The cold wave in which the Republican party of this State is immersed, and which caused the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVANTE'S entences to fail like a shower of ice crystals in Buffalo the other night, seems to have affected DAVENPORT'S defenders with a remarkable stupor. They idly repeat stale and pointless tracks upon Gov. Hill, oblivious of the fact that they are merely flighting the air, and that their own followers are laughing at them. They might as well confess at once that Gov Hill's record is unassailable, for then they would have the satisfaction as well as the merit of speaking the truth.

From the Inter-Ocean.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There are indications that Attorney-deneral Gariand will not long remain member of the Cabinet. While he has not resigned, an 'resident are at present somewhat strained, to use a dip omatic phrase. No one charges that Mr. Garland was o nor Solicitor-General Goods relished the way in which he President punished them, like a couple of naughty oys at school, and set them up before the public with not's caps on their heads to be made sport of. Mr. dar and has uttered no complaint, but it is known he fel is humiliation keenly, and his friends say that it would lave been more generous in President Cleveland to have eft him some sort of a hole to crawl out of.

Dr. Durant and the Credit Mobiller.

From the Omaha World.

I bought of Hall. Myer. Zigier, and Barnes in 63 Duff Green's Pacific Fiscal Agency, and changing name in the Harristurg Lepristure to the Credit Mo-biller, sold it to Dr. Durant, as contract company to build Pacific, for \$50,000. It took me six months to get or Durant enthused. Personally I applied to two his ired millionaires. Ask Harding Curris Guild, Charles Gordon Greene, and others. Durant got no bites. But William H. Guton, Macy, Glidden, and Williams, Nickerson sent me their first checks, which I handed t Durant. On this base I bought from and raised stamp Another point: Brooks paid cash for his stock an easted us money, and Ames put in his fortune. Ye hose two sheep were expelled by scared wolves. GROBUR PRANCIS TRAIN

They Presse to the Leeberg From the Paterson Daily Guardian The Stalwarts are daily deserting Davenport. he Mugwumps appear to be almost his only friends.

He Can Go Any Number. Hamlet-Be thou as chaste as an iceberg, ure as the virgin juice of the Pleasant Valley grape, iou shalt not escape calumny. Get thee to a distillery.

irate Davenport-Go to Hamlet-Gotwot Thanks, I'll go three, or even four t's just my time o' day. Art Notes. We are indebted to Mr. Charles A. Piatt for

THE PRESIDENT'S DEMOCRACY.

He to Amuzed that it Should be Questioned-Going Home to Vote for Hill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- Inquiry at the White House to-night failed to confirm or refute the story that Mr. Cleveland has subscribed \$1,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in New York. It has been Mr. Cleveland's custom for many years to contribute a fair proportion of his earnings to meet the legitimate campaign ex-penses of his party, and this year is not likely to be an exception. Mr. Cleveland has been so straightforwad and consistent a Democrat all his life that the intimations of Republican and Mugwump newspapers that he is indifferent as to the New York election this year fill him with amazement. He does not believe that such statements are even worthy of further denial. as he assumes that nobody gives any credit to them. Every Democrat from New York who has seen him lately has gone home convinced that Mr. Cieveland is a hearty supporter of the Democratic State ticket, and with a clear understanding that the President is doing all that is consistent to aid in upholding Democratic

principles.

The President is making preparations to go to Buffalo to vote for Hill, Jones, and the straight ticket.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSET.

A Fighting Chance for the Redemption of the State Senate.

TRENTON, Och 20 .- Both political parties in New Jersey are now in battle array for the legislative election to be held two weeks hence, The main contest is over the seven State Senstors to be chosen from Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex countles. Six of these seven will have a direct vote for United States Senator in February, 1877. At present the countles named are divided politically so that Bergen, Burington, Cape May, Hunterdon, and Sussex are Democratic, and Middlesex and Passale are Republican. To overcome the present Republican majority of one in the State Senate, the Democrats must carry six of the seven counties. The odds are about even. The election in Bergen is to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Ezra Miller, patentee of the Miller air brake, last summer. The man elected will only serve one year, but will doubtless be reelected, and put in a good solid Democratic ballot for United States Senator. The Democrats have nominated John W. Bogart, a sterling citizen, and he will be elected. The Republicans think of putting a dummy in the field a few days before election. It doesn't matter much. Their candidate will never be missed.

In Burlington county Charles Wills, a veteran newspaper man, is the Democratic candidate for State Senator. William H. Carter is the Re-

newspaper man, is the Democratic candidate for State Senator. William H. Carter is the Republican, and James Lippincott the Prohibition candidate. The Prohibition vote ought to cause Carter to stay at home, and the Democratis should win.

Assemblyman Jesse D. Ludiam is the Democratic Senatorial candidate in Cape May county. He always wins, because he is one of the plain farmors who is popular with all classes. Joseph H. Hannes, the Qunker Mayor of Cape May city, is the Republican candidate, Unless he withdraws, as the main Republican organ of the county says he must, the Republicans are surely beaten. The Democrats will doubtless win, whatever Haines does.

Ex-County Clerk Moses K. Everett is the standard bearer for the Hunterdon county Democracy. Hunterdon is the banner Democratic county, and Everett will have a majority reaching up into four figures. The Republicans and Prohibitionists have each gone through the farse of nominating tickets.

Middlesex and Passaie promise to be the really close counties. Daniel C. Chase, a popular member of the Board of Frechelders from South Amboy, is the Democratic nominee. He ought to pull through, with at least a boat's length between himself and Howard McSherry, the Republican candidate. McSherry has brought down upon his head the just indignation of Republicans and Democrats alike by his persecution of Chief of Foice Pitzgerald of New Brunswick. The acquittal of Fitzgerald has driven the nails into young McSherry's political coffin. Courtlandt L. Farker of Perth Amboy hopes to catch what Prohibition votes there may be in the county.

The Passaic county Republicans have renominated Senator John W. Griggs, and the Democratic majority and elect J. Anson Mc-firide, a bright Waubage township farmer, to the State Senate, Ex-State Librarian James B. MacDanaid is the Republican of the size rounties. They should certainly walk away with the six necosary to give them a majority.

Protests Against the Introduction of the University of the Republicans and protest.

Protests Against the Introduction of the " Un-

American" Edmunds Here. To the Elitor of The Sun-Sir: The Sun. that shines so brilliantly for all, will do good by pointing out that the Mr. George F. Edmunds who is anconced to speak at the Republican meeting to-morrov evening is the same Mr. Edmunds who, in the Senstmoved a set of resolutions to protect England from American citizens, even before England had thought it ecessary to take steps for protecting herself. Light on this subject will be useful and timely.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Republican State Committee has insulted many members of that party by bringing in Senator Edmunds as a helper to Ira Davenport. For such action, if for no other reason, I deem it my

uty to work against Davenport. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Please chronicle the fact that the Republican party has lost at least one vote by its action in bringing on the un American Edmunds. Not only will I not vote for Davenport myself, but I shall do everything possible to defeat him. A BLAINE DEMOCRAT.

The President's Latest Novelty. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have

ead with undissembled amusement the record by your Fashington correspondent on Oct. 18, of the President's atest reported utterance as follows:

He was willing to recognize that political services en-titled those who performed them to the honors that were won by their efforts, but such men should seek were won they there exists to find their rewards in the patronage of the Executive.

To my poor comprehension this statement seems i to my poor comprehension this statement seems in the highest degree preposterous. Yet it must be ad-nitled that the distinction here taken between elective and appointable offices, if it has no other charm, box seases that of novelty. It will be curious to study its effect upon the public mind. Doubtless, like that kindred absurdity, "offensive partisanship," it will prove to be nore than a nine days' wonder. Coming from a less distinguished source, it would unquestionably be pro-nounced unworthy the serious consideration of any well-informed man. Well might the great dramatist put Lear-Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar?
Glassram ty, sir.
Laar-And the creature run from the cur? There thou
mign's behold the great image of authority: a dog's
obeyed in office.

Jacksonian. he following words in the mouth of King Lear

Concerning the Mon who Have Quitted Tam. many Hail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that Mr. Edward McCue and a number of his followers last evening after issuing a manifesto, resigned from the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly district. Many of the gentlemen whose names Assembly district. Many of the gentlemen whose names appear in print were never members of the General Committee their names not having been submitted to or approved by the central organization as required. Furthermore, at a primary election held recently for the jurpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention, the very sentemen mentioned were rejected by the jeeple by a large majority. In view of this fact, it don't see what else there was for them to do but resign. They remind me of the boy who them to do but resign. They remind me of the boy who remarked to bis companion. "No. I doll't get sacked. My employer told me this morning that he didn't want me any more, so I just sent in my resignation."

Chairman Tammany Hall General Committee of the Bixth Assembly district.

Women Interested in Street Rullways. Carr a Sham Irlahman.

Republican — Look here, you are from froy. Tell me about Gen. Carr. How can I reply to those who make fun of him? Trojan-Well, I don't know just how I can helpyou. They ridicule him there also. The Grand Army men say he interely uses their organization in politics and goes back on old soldiers who ask him for help; the Cathoics say he is seen in other churches as much as in heirs; the Fentans and Clan-na-Gael men say he is sham Irishman—I really don't know what to tell you. Republican—Surely he has some good points?

Trejan-Well, to tell the truth, before he made so many pretensions he was considered quite a respectable citi-zen. Everybody spoke well of him. Indeed, in his line —as a dancing master—he had no superior in town.

A Model.

Prim the Washington Hatchet. THE SUN remains a model of thoroughly de-tailed journalistic unity. It would be better than a text book for use by a school of journalism.

ENFORCING JERSEY LIQUOR LAWS. 84 Salonn Keepers in Elizabeth Indicted by

The saloon keepers of Elizabeth, N. J., are greatly excited over the action of the Grand Jury yesterday in indicting twenty-four of them for violation of the excise laws. Prohibitionists have charged the city authorities with being wilfully negligent, for political purposes, in enforcing the liquor laws. The attention of Judge Van Syckle of the Union County Courts was called to the matter, and in his charge to the grand jurors be especially enjoined them to

the grand jurors he especially enjoined them to investigate the matter.

It was rumored on Wednesday that many indictments had been found, and constables were busy all night serving subpoenas. When the court opened vesterday the room was packed. The first indictment read was against the sergeant-at-arms of the court James Carey, who was charged with selling liquor without a license. He pleaded not guilty. Judge Van Syckle promptly suspended him. The other indictments, which are all for keeping disorderly houses and selling on Sundays, are:

Frederick Gebhardt, Jacob Knoblauch, of the Continental House; Charles Roingardt, of Mechanics' Hall; Michael P. Brown, Peter Carstens, of the Park Hotel; Stephen Looseman, Henry Schultise, Michael O'llrien, Louis Weber, Emeils Heinemeyer, Dennis J. Flizgerald, Charles Woerner, John DeWitz, Josaph Schmeig, Philip Schauble, of the New Point Hotel; Gustav Eisenbach, Michael Keimig, William Plass, Louis Miler, Louis Fink, Jr., J. Logan Fay, Anton Brandner and Ernest A. Weiss, They were all released on ball and their trials fixed.

Ameng those indicted are saveral who have been convicted upon signing a proper such as the series of the Series. their trials fixed.

Among those indicted are several who have been convicted upon similar charges before, and were at the time notified that a repetition of the offenses would meet with a severe punishment, possibly in State prison. The ilquor dealers have combined for common defense.

CHASED BY A LOCOMOTIVE

A Deer Jumps Into the Caual to Escape. LACKAWAXEN, Oct. 22 .- There was an exciting incident on the Honesdale branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad on Monday. An eastward-bound coal train was detained about a mile from this village by a slight accident. The engineer sat smoking his pipe with his feet up over the boiler, when suddealy there dashed down out of the woods a fine buck. It was evidently tired, and showed every appearance of having ended a long It took Engineer French but an chase. It took Engineer French but an instant to decide to capture that deer, and ordering a brakeman to uncouple the engine from the train, he pulled the throttle open wide and started after his buckship, which was making lively tracks toward this village. The animal had 200 yards start, but it did not take the engine long to gain that distance, and the deer had either to genie a steep embankment into the woods, or jume down an incline into the belaware and Hudson Canal, or be struck by the engine.

ment into the woods, or jump down an incline into the Delaware and Hudson Canal, or be struck by the engine.

It chose the jump. In three leaps it cleared the 190-feet decline, dashed before two astonished quarrymen on the canal bank, and into the water. Stones were thrown by the men, and at last one of them attuned the animal, and the quarrymen swam out and captured it. It weighed 200 pounds.

The three-quarter-mile chase by the engine is described as very thrilling. The engineer says that the animal fairly flew in front of the engine, and that it required all the steam that could be used to gain a foot. A single stumble would have been fatal to the deer, and possibly to the engine, but the animal skipped along over bridges, culverts, and cattle guards with sure footing, and dedged aside not an instant too quick to escape the iron pursuer.

UNVEILING THE DODGE STATUE. Addresses by Samuel D. Rubcock, Ahram S Hewitt, and Others.

A bronze statue of the late Wm. E. Dodge was unvoiled yesterday at Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, in front of the Seventy-firs Regiment Armory, in which the ceremonies attending the unveiling were held. The statue was erected by voluntary subscriptions, which were looked after by the Chamber of Commerce. On a platform prettily decorated with flags were Samuel D. Babcock, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, D. O. Milis, Abram S

mittee of Arrangements. D. O. Milis. Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel Sloan. Senator Colquitt of Georgia, Cyrus W. Fleid, Morris K. Jessup, Adolph L. Sanger, President of the Board of Aldermen, Anson P. Stokes, President McCosh, and others.

Mr. Babcock presented the statue to the city in a neat speech, and then the Chairman introduced Mr. Hewitt, who made an address.

The statue is nine feet six inches in length, and stands upon a pedestal of polished granite, the front of which is a drinking fountain. Mr. Dodge is represented as standing erect, his right arm reating upon two books that lie upon a short column. The statue was designed by J. Q. A. Ward.

GRACE & CO.'S PROFITS ON RUBBER.

A Story of Customs Frauds which, Mr. Film Sars, Arose Out of a Mistake. Importers of raw rubber in this city have

been discussing for some time a romor set affont by the commercial Builtetin of Boston, that the Para branch of a big New York house had been defrauding the Brazilian Government by evading the export duty of 22 cents a pound on India rubber. The house referred to was a pound on India rubber. The house referred to was that of W. B. Grace & Co. A number of copies of the Diario De Dierm, a Brazilian newspaper, were circulated among the rubber firms yeaterday. They stated that the Brazilian remesentative of W. B. Grace & Co. had been cited to appear before the Custom House authorities there and fined. This line was paid, as were all the district and the B. This line was paid, as were all the district claimed by the Government.

Ye. Charles R. Filmt of W. B. Grace & Co. said last night the calculation of the Common of the C

Another Monument at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBUEG, Oct. 22.-This morning the Consections excursionists marched through Gettysbe the monument of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Consticut Volunteers, in the centre of the wheat field. It s of St. Johnsbury granite, about twenty-five feet high is of St. J.-husbury granite, about twenty-five feet high, surmounted with a bronze eagle. On the shaft in raised letters is the inscription, "Twenty-seventh Connecticut." There is also a long inscription giving a history of the regiment in this battle.

The monument was presented to the regiment by Capt. Frank D. Shoat. It was curveiled by Miss littly Mervin Oaborn, niece of Lieut-Col. Henry C. Mervin, who was mortally wounded on this spot, It was accepted on the part of the regiment by S. J. Fox. An oration was departed in the feeling of the second was read by Lieut. De Witt C. Sprague. The comment was then delivered to the keeping of the Battlefield Memorial Association by Gov. Harrison.

Explosion in a Virginia Mine.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22 .- An explosion occurred in Raccoon Pit, at Clover Hill coal mines, about twenty-five miles from Bichmond, this forenoon. About sixty nen were in the mine at the time, but only two. Hotson men were in the mine at the time, but only two. Hotson Cheatham and A. L. Leigers, were caught by the explosion. Cheatham was a gasman, whose duty it was to examine the chambers of the slope to see if they were properly vanitiated before the mon want to work leighers was a contractor. They went down the some together, made an examination and reported everything all right. The explosion occurred in the lower end of the slope, and all the men, who were at work nearer the month of the slope, excaped before the black damp overtook them. A reacting party went into the mine, but could not get within 500 feet of the unfortunate men, owing to the black damp. This evening they succeeded in recovering the budy of Cheatham.

Balvationists In Juli.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 22.-Mrs. Moore, wife of Gan. Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., in command of the Salvation Army in this country, was arrested this evening for singing and shouting in a street parade, and with three other enthus and, two of who is ser women was placed in fail. Last week tien Moore was here stirring up the soliders, and the army, in defining of the Maore orders, came out in a street demonstration this evening.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22.-There are two lady dele-ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—I nero are two lady delegates to the Streat Railway Convention in this city. Mra. L. N. Fredenburg, proprietor and treasurer of the New Albany etrest Railway of New Albany, i.d., and Mrs. M. A. Turner, Servetary and treasurer of the Des Mouses Railway, hes Moines, lowa. One of the gentlemen delegates expressed the belief that women own fully \$25,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 of street railway stock in this country.

Killed by a Panther. BEDFORD, Pa., Oct. 22.—Joseph Smith, aged 15 years, living among the mountains in the southern end of this county, was in led by a panther last evening. His body was almost devoured by the beast.

His 1024 Birthday.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Mr. Asa Emerson, Ken-tucky's homeer, celebrated his 1:23 thribday to-day. He has been in good health until recently.

Everybody Confident.

Republican (to Democrat)- Do you look upon the chances of your party as favorable? Democrat (confidently)—(ii), yes. The only thing I ferred to the have too much confidence in the transit How do you feel regarding the frepublican outlook?

Republican (hervously)—Same as y-you do. 1'm safraid of covereoutlence.

THE TRAVELLING GROCERYMAN.

He Palls in with Three Mysterious Mass

and a Plous Old Gentleman. "Another funny thing happened to me the other day, this time up at Lackawaxen." said John Gilbert, the travelling greesyman. "I was waiting there for a train. That's about all people do up there. Every time I've been to Lackawaxen the whole town seemed to be out waiting for a train. When the train comes they wait until it goes away, and then they go home again and stay until it is almost time for the next train, when they come back and wait for that train. It may be four hours late, but the town doesn't leave the depot until it comes. Well, I was waiting for a train this day, and as by no way that I could figure it could it get there under three hours, I concluded to take a walk over by the river. That is one thing up

at Lackawaxen that won't wait for a train or anything else. It is the Delaware River, and it keeps going right on toward the sea. I always like to look at a river that keeps rolling along on its way toward the sen, and so I walked over on its way toward the sen, and so I walked over to gaze on the Delawars. I strolled up and down the river bank a while, and then noticed a cannithat crossed the river by a big viaduct. I walked up the canni bank and watched the beats go by. They were leaded with coal. Thirsting for information, I finally said to a boy who came along on a mule, wearing his father's trousers rolled up to his knees:

"Where is this coal going to, my little man?"

"To market, pop!" he replied.

"Then I watched more boats, and, not being able to still my longing for knowledge, by and by I said to a man who was working the tiller of one of the beats:

"How many tons do you carry?"

"As manny, begorra, as unny boat that roons this detch!"

"Surfeited with information, I returned to

As manny, begorra, as anny boat that roons this detch!

"Surfoited with information, I returned to the river. I walked up and down, and presently I saw a pine pog, which was driven in the sand near the water. There was a string to it, "Wonder what that is? I said to myself. Not being able to answer the question, I went and pulled the peg out of the sand. The string came out of the water pretty hard, and I found that three big black bass had got fast on it in some way through the gills. There was no mistake about it, There was the peg, there was the string, and there were the bass, alive and kicking.

"Well, I says," that's certainly the funniest thing I ever did see."

was the string, and there were the bass, alive and kicking.

"Well, I says, 'that's certainly the funniest thing I ever did see."

"I had heard of eels travelling overland from one pond to another; perch that climb trees were old acquaintances of mine; catifish that swoar at you like troopers when you take them from the hook I had seen and heard. But bass that cyuld come out of the water, string themselves like these, shove the peg in the sand, and get back in the water again, was more than I could explain. When I go back home and tell this, I says, people won't believe me, and then I'll feel bad.

"So I looked around to see if there was any one near that could enlighten me on this curious circumstance. I saw no one but a plouslooking old gentleman, who was fishing along the river quite a wayl below. As he was so intent on his sport that he seemed oblivious to all around him, I didn't like to disturb him in his gentle recreation, and so walked back to the hotel and told the landlord that he might cook thel bass for my supper. He did, and they were good. After supper I went down to get the train. There was a pious-looking, white-haired old gentleman there, with a fishpole on his shoulder. He seemed to be very, mud. As I get on the train I heard him say:

"Yes, sir, by the jumping imminy! Three old sockers, and I'll give \$6 to know what in became of 'em!"

"That man ani't as plous as he looks, I said as the train puried out. And then the thing struck me all of a sudden, and I said I'd bet anything that the white-haired old man had found some base that had strung themselves just as mine had, and that then hed gone and lost 'em some way or other.

"Say, don't it heat the Old Harry how these funny things will keep happening to me?"

Secretary Whitney on Navy Yards.

The foremen of the various gangs of work-nen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard received a copy of a letter from Secretary Whitney yesterday in which he says that while "the efficiency of the yards has been greatly increased since the late reorganization, complaints come to me from time to time of individual cases of foremen, which make it proper for me to state more distinctly than I have heretofore done that the law consideration is the law entemplates. I think, that no political consideration should influence the selection of workmen in the navy yards. It is your duty to disregard every consideration except the efficiency of the men as workmen. I shall from time no time investigate the manner in which you confluct yourselves in this regard, and if in any case I shall ascertain that men have been taken into the navy yard, who are not competent workmen, for political reasons. I shall consider it sufficient ground for the dismissal of the foreman under whom the men serve, and I shall dismissal him. I do not expect to investigate the politics of men employed, and I am quite aware that whatever you do will probably displease and disappoint. But your deviation from the correct rule will be seen in the employment of interior men, in constituting an inefficient force, and in the subordination of the interests of political risends. This can be readily detected by your superiors. of foremen, which make it proper for me to state mor

Bountiful Crops in Central Illinois.

Tolono, Ill., Oct. 22.—The present season is It is nothing uncommon for corn to make 80, 60, and even 100 bu-hels per acre. Porty-five ears in some case: ceient, and the crop is astonianning) stree. There is no market for them except for home consumption, when they bring the producer only 10 to 15 cents each for the producer only 10 to 15 cents each for them will rot in the finite P of 75 pounds. Many of them will rot in the finite P of 8 are plenty, and toure is no market for them even at 20 are plenty, and toure is no market for them even at 20 are plenty, and toure is no market for them even at 20 are plenty, and tour is no market for them even at 20 are plenty, and tour is not market for them even at 20 are 10 are the only products of the country which are scarce.

Explosion of Gas in a Hurvard Dermitery. Boston, Oct. 22 .- A. M. Cummings and J. E. Walker, who occupy rooms in College House, a dormitory of Harvard College, noticed a strong smell of gas at about 7% this morning. Tracing it to the third story, they entered the room occupied by J. J. Cotter, where they traced the leakage to the pipe in the ceiling fro they traced the leakage to the bipe in the ceiling from which a chandeller had hung, but which was now stopped by a ping. Walker struck a match to see if the gas, was still escaping. A violent explosion followed, as we was still escaping, and totter were thrown to the gas, was still escaping, and totter were thrown to the safe through the foot. All the properties of the most serious. The object has saches and half the furriture in the room were how saches and half the furriture in the room were how and to the street. A brick wall on the street aids was forcated an inch and the phaspering of the entry wall was their mipletely off. The superintentiant of the college buildings says the damage is considerable, and that the dorinttory in its present condition is unusife.

Liquor Dealers in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 22.-The Kansas State Temperance Union attempted to compel Collector of Internal Revenue Acers to furnish them with a list of Knisas retail liquor dealers to whom tax samps have been issued. It is estimated that there are 1,200 retail induor dealers in the state who have two rament permits, but have not compiled with the State prohibition from the Collectors asias. Union wants the evidence from the Collectors against those who dispenses them. The Collector appealed to the Commissioner of Justical Revenue, who directs Acers not to farmish the desired information.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-The President to-day

ands the following appointments: Collectors of Customns—S. J. Anderson at Portland, Mr.: Grorge S. Savage at Cherry Stone, Va. Consul-William Hill of Hilmon at Port Sarnia.
Territorial Judges—Louis K. Church of New York.
William W. Porter of California, William H. Barnes of Himos to be associated Jutters, and John O. Shields of Michigan to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Articlas. Evan Louis of Indiana to be Chief Justice of Rie Supreme Court of the Mexico.
Indian Agents—Jersel Green of Mitchell, Dax., to be agent for the Indians of the Stassou agency in Dakota.

To Examine Applicants for Weigher. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- The Civil Service Commission has designated Mr. Cometock, Chairman of the New York State Board; Mr. Barre of the Collector's of

Sew fork state mostly at parts of the consectors of fice, and Mr. Overfield of the Surveyor's office accommittee to conduct the examination of applicants for the office of weighter at the port of New York, unde vacal by the removal of Mr. Bacon. The examination will take place on the 3on hast, and applications will be re-ceived up to the 25th inst. In Favor of Woman Suffrage.

ITHACA, Oct. 22 .- A convention of citizens of Tompains county of all parties, held at Library Hall here, and participated in by Mrs. Mary Allen, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Highe, Mrs. Harriet Hall, and others, has ap-proved the resolution passed by like conventions in oth-er counties, calling on the imperiors of election to re-ceive votes from all women who have the qualification reputred by the Revised Signites. Much enthusiasm is shown, and many women express the determination to vote and take the voters' oath if necessary.

Marriage of A. R. Shepherd's Daughters. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.- The wedding of the o daughters of ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd took place this afternoon at the Rock Creek Church, Rishop Quintard of Trinessee officiating. Edward A Quintard of Teilnessee was united to Miss May Shepherd, and Wal-ter M. Brodle of Mexico to Miss Sus Shepherd,

The Meadow Lark.

I love our melancholy meadow lark: In dirgo-like cadences it doth excel The transatiantic mignon. Philomet. It waiteth not the lonesome hour of dark On its aerial voyage to embark,
And flood the world with a meledious knell Of waiful minors; but its throat will swell. Even when the sun is at his direct mark Of splendor, and the flowers are all unwet, of spiender, and the flowers are all unwet, And pour its mid-May were into the heart of men and roses, lest they should forget. In even the sunniest life death plays a part. O, for a Keats! in song to immortalize this nightingale of our Columbian skies.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE'S WILL

\$250 a Month for the Widow-The Rest of the Fatate for an Observatory at Harvard

Boston, Oct. 22 .- By the will of Robert Treat Paine of Brookline, which was proved yesterday, \$50,000 is bequeathed to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, or more If they should deem it necessary, for the maintenance and support of a professorship of practical netronomy. It was the wish of the testator that the holders of the professorship should be the directors of the astronomical observa-tory of the college. In commemoration of the great grandfather, grandfather, and father of the testator, who were graduates of Harvard.

it is the wish of Mr. Paine that the professorship be styled the Paine Professorship. All of the rest of the property is bequestied to the President and follows and their successors, to be kept as, near as may be undiminished, and the net income expended in the support of the observatory, in the purchase and repairs of instruments, or in rewards by medals or otherwise for the discovery of new comets and planets, or for the writing of new and valuable essays on astronomical subjects; provided that there be paid monthly to his widow the sum of \$250 on her written order.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, is named as executor. The will was made Oct. 21, 1879.

To-day several appeals from the probating of the will were filed. The widow appeals on the ground that her husband was not of sound mind when he made the will; that the witnesses did not sign in the presence of the testator or each other; that undue influence was brought to bear upon the mind of the testator, and that the instrument as made was afterward rovoked. Elizabeth P. Patch and Charles W. and Henry, M. Caugett, all of Boston, heirs-atlaw, have also taken appeals to the probating of the will, on the ground that they are interested in the estate.

SUING FOR HIS SALARY.

His Employers Say be Didn't Earn it while he was Courting the Misses Beckley.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22 .- Col. E. B. Pickett of St. Louis has sued the Union Park Gold Mining Company of Colorado for \$700, which he asserts is the balance of salary due him as superintendent of the mine. The mine is located at Tin Cup, Gunnison county, Col. The defendants are trying to prove that he was not an efficient superintendent. Among their witnesses to-day was Mrs. Dora Gonder, nee Beckley, of Leadville. She testified that before her marriage she lived at Tin Cup, and that her father was employed by Col. Pickett as a car-penter. Col. Pickett, she said, spent half his time looking after her sister and herself. He did not dress like a miner, but wore nice clothes, and sat around during the day in a handsome dressing gown and francy elippers. She continued:

Sine continued:

He are with the men at noon and at supper, but in the morning he yot up after the nen had gone to work and had breakfast specially prepared for him. He required morning he yot up after the nen had gone to work and had breakfast specially prepared for him. He required my blate arms to take a cup of coffee to him before he got up. He always talked alongly to me, but I did not like it. On one occasion he kissed me, and I slapped him. He used to alone by a pet natus of his own. D'Oreslis, and he admerby a pett y Spanish name. Upon several occasions what the men were away at work, he talked to me about timeself, and asid he was nicer than the young men, and that if I would marry him he would get a divarce from his wife in st. Louin, He asked me if my father and that if I would marry him he would get a divarce from his wife in st. Louin, He asked me if my father and mother were willing. I told him that if they were willing it was not. He kept whiskey in his trunk, and order orank in my presence, and couldn't attend to his business. I had no difficulty with Col. Pickett, except in making him keep his place.

A continuance was asked for and granted. SUNBEAMS.

.The attendance at many of the Paris heatres has fallen off so much that managers are being arged to lower their prices of admission.

-Ouly one pound in ten of what is sold as utter in Chicago, according to the Health Commissioner f that city, is the genuine unadulterated article. -A statue of William Chambers, the pub-

lisher, is to be placed in the old Session House of St. Giles's Cathedral, which was restored by his liberality. -An alligator emerged from Lake Jesup. in Florida, a week or so ago, the Savannah News relates, and apying a colt close by, attacked and injured it in a

terrible manner. -There are about 545,000 native Christians in the Chinese empire who have been converted by Roman Catholic missionaries. Those converted by Protestant missionaries are much fewer in number. -A negro in Texarkana cats glass for a

living. A writer to one of the medical papers says he will masticate glass for pay, "in any quantity, from a small piece to a lamp chimney, and keep it up all day." -The tin deposits of New South Wales are estimated by the colonial geologist to cover an area of 5,440,000 acres, but it is supposed that the area is really much greater than that, as new fields of tin are con-

-The Medical Review in an editorial on triplets," says that plural births occur most frequently Russia, and that when they do occur in this country the fathers and mothers are generally found to be of -Dr. Richardson finds a scientific basis

are shut up together in a lethal chamber, the cat survives, on an average, three times as long, and sometime -The Duke of Portland took a house at race week a party of twenty-five bachelors. It is sought that they hadn't a bad time. With youth

health, £150,000 a year to spend, and a dukedom, his Grace manages to struggle along this vale of tears. -Ginseng is worth \$1.80 per pound, and bird shot is worth but 8 cents. This striking difference in commercial values fascinated the mind of a Nashville lealer in ginseng, and, with the aid of an awl, he rammed his roots full of lend. The purchaser returned th

with a note full of pleasant compliments to the dealer for his "preciminent ingenuity." -Mrs. Rogers, the cattle queen of Texas, inherited from her first husband a herd of forty thou-sand cattle. The widow managed the business, and in due time married a preacher twenty years younger than herself, who had seven children. She attends to her estate herself, rides among ther cowboys on horseback, and can tell just what a promising steer or cow is worth

at any size or age. -A correspondent writes from Homburg: "The Empress of Germany and Princess Blemarck have been staying here. This place is a very dream of fair women, and the early hours and healthy life have done wonders to many fair faces that two months back or remembers a little worn looking after the fatigues of London season. Miss Winslow never looked so lovely as now, nor the celebrated Miss Chamberlain, and there are four fair sister compatriots of theirs, the Misses Walker, who are taking all hearts by storm. Anything so exquisitely and delicately beautiful as these four sisters can only hall from the land of liberty."

-A new volcano has been discovered in Sicily. A Brigadier stationed at Figures, in the province of Palermo, lately noticed that every evening the light of a fire was to be seen on a hill called Busambra. Sus-pecting that a band of brigands had established themselves on the bill, he one evening collected all his men, armed to the teeth, and taking the fire for his guide set of in search of the supposed maranders. The little troop had marched for about three hours, when on ar-riving at the edge of a plain on the hill, they were sur-prised at hearing loud subterranean thunder, and immediately after a panting sound like the sigh of a Tiran, while at the same time a shower of red-hot cinders fell about them. The Brigadier and his soldiers did not wait to see more, but hastily retreated to their station.

-- Much amusement was caused the other day at Brighton by the publication of the following cir-cular by the Hon Lewis Wingfield, who is remembered in society here as a very agreeable dimerout a few sea-sons since, and has acquired considerable fame as an adapter and setter of plays. Thus it runs: "The Hon, assister and setter of plays. Thus it runs: "The Hon, Lewis Wingfield, having taken a house at Brighton, and Lewis Wingfield, having taken a house at Brighton, and hors, intends to make a practice of giving an annual treat to the well-behaved children residing in Marine Gardens, the entertainment to take place about Christmastide. Such of the children, however, who prove themselves to be ill mannered and badly behaved, who make an uproar in the alley before 9 o'clock in the mars an uproof in the alley before 9 o'clock in the morning, or who hung about the parade end of Marine Gardens in the day time, as if it was a playground (which it is not), and acream and cry, and make unnecessary noises there, to the annoyance of the dwellers at 79 Marine Parade, will not be included in the invitations to the proposed annual gathering." Marine Gardens is a narrow thoroughfare leading off Marine Parade, the

-Rear Admiral Luce of the United States — Rear Admiral Luce of the United States navy and Gen. de Trobriand of the army innohed at a restaurant. The check was \$3.3. A \$5 bill was handed to the waiter, and presently he returned with a check and change on a plate. A \$1 note, a dime and 5 cents lay atop of the slip of paper, under which was concested a half dollar. The General took up the inite, left the 15 cents as a tip, and got up to depart with his friend. "Stop" thundered the Admiral to the waiter. "Set "Stop!" thundered the Admiral to the waiter. "Set down that pists." "Yes saire." responded the Frenchman. "Now General, look at this and learn a leason." the Admiral continued. "The change out of the 50 ought to have amounted to \$1 cb. You got only \$1 and gave 15 cents to this reason." gave 15 cents to this rescal. You never thought of the show rou." and he drew the check off the plate, disciously the closing the continuous the plate, disciously the continuous the course the cours this time if left to complete the operation. If you had stopped to count your change, and discovered that it was short, he would have picked up the plate, defuly drawn saids the check, and shown you that the right amount was there."